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Principles.

The greatest measure of centralization and of paternalism in government ever undertaken in this country since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, is undoubtedly the Inter-State Commerce bill. Let us now recall for a moment some vital

principles of Democracy:

The best government is that which governs

There should be no increase in the power of the Federal Government except in case of absolute necessity.

Every increase in the number of public officers, every addition to their authority, every enhancement of their pay or power, is in the direction of centralization, and should only be tolerated by genuine and earnest Democrats under some unquestionable, extreme, palpable, and irresistible emergency.

Therefore, if the President had seen fit to veto this bill, and to plant himself squarely upon the solid ground of Democratic truth. he might not have had the support of Congress, which is hostile to him at any rate, but the truth would have been on his side, and in the long run, we dare say, the people would have been on his side also.

A few facts about the railroads are also worthy of present notice. During the last thirty years they have not only marvellously increased in number, but have steadily improved in speed, in regularity, in efficiency, in safety, and still more in cheapness.

This has all been the work of the Democratic method of liberty, of free compotition, substantially uncontrolled and unrestricted. It has been the operation of natural forces working out their legitimate effects. But under the provisions of this bill, it cannot be expected that this wonderful process of amelioration and of cheapening will continue. Most likely the railroads will make more money, and the prices of their stock will be steadler at the great gaming tables of the market; but the people will have to pay more for transportation, and there will be no such constant improvement in railroad accommodations as has been produced by free competition.

The best government is that which governs The number of Federal officers should be

diminished rather than increased. The power of the Federal Administration should never be extended to hamper and crush the operation or the spirit of liberty.

Magnificent, but Not Business.

The action of the freight handlers on some of the coal-carrying railroads in going on strike, not on account of any grievance of their own, but simply at the command of the labor organizations to which they belong, and in the hope of somehow helping on the strike already in progress, and in which the freight handlers had no interest, is easily enough described as foolish and ouixotic.

So was the charge of the Light Brigade, and yet that foolhardy blunder brought out a noble quality of courage in the men who were its victims. This purely unselfish action of the freight handlers is magnificent. but it is not good political economy.

Yet when it is considered that these strikers are poor men, to whom the loss of a few days' pay is a hardship, and continued idleness a grave misfortune, deride their course as much as the political economist may, it is impossible not to give a certain amount of admiration to their discipline and their readiness to sacrifice themselves for the sake of

There is mighty good stuff in these labor organizations. The chief trouble is their impracticable management. The men are all right, but the leaders are not wise. That the former stand so well the strain put upon them by the latter, is an indication of what power, within practicable limits, the labor organizations might exert. And yet some of their present leaders are men of ability; and they will find out some time that all the moral heroism in the world cannot alter the laws of supply and demand in the case of labor, any more than in the case of any other marketable commodity.

The Rocket and the Stick.

In one respect Gen. BOULANGER is now unquestionably the foremost man in the world. While engaging quite as great a share of public attention as Prince Bis-MARCK, the French Minister of War enlists also the curiosity of the nations.

BISMARCK's mind and methods are known, and his greatness has been accurately measured. In the affairs of 1887 or 1890 he is and will be the BISMARCK of 1870, and nothing more or less.

BOULANGER is a factor in which are the possibilities of the unknown, and he therefore appeals strongly to the imagination. He may be a Colossus or he may be a humbug; that is for the future to determine. At present he is a novelty and a mystery.

Different as are the two men in every men tal or moral quality, there is a striking parallel between the sudden rise of Gen. BOULAN-GER and that of the President of the United States. Half a dozen years ago they were

equally obscure. The last edition of Monsieur VAPEREAU'S great Universal Dictionary of Contemporary Men and Women, a standard authority which professes to give information concerning "all the notable persons of France and foreign countries," was printed only six years ago. It affords the fairest measure, from the French point of view, of the relative importance of men living at or near that time. The present hero and champion of France is not even mentioned by M. VAPEREAU. FRANÇOIS LOUIS FLORIMOND BOULANGER, the architect, GUSTAVE RODOLPHE CLARENCE BOU-LANGER, the artist, who painted a picture of JULIUS CASAR at the Rubicon, HENRI ALEX-ANDRE ERNEST BOULANGER, the composer, who wrote "The Fan," "Don Quixote," and other comic operas, all get full attention with minute biographical details. But BOULANGER, representative of Young France, the organizer, the avenger, the man of destiny, the new Napoleon, finds no place among the notable Frenchmen of 1880. Gen. BOURBARI gets nearly two columns of space. Louis Olivier Bourbeau, a jurisconsult and politician of whom not one American in five hundred thousand ever heard, gets a column. BISMARCK gets eleven

columns; BOULANGER not one line. Precisely the same thing can be said of the gentleman who is now, ex officio, the first citizen in a nation of sixty million people. Of course Mr. CLEVELAND was not mentioned in the VAPEREAU of 1880; his fame had not at that time travelled far beyond the boundaries of Eric county. Nor four years later, in 1884, in the publication known as

Men of the Time," which bears' the same relation to the celebrities of the English-speaking world as does VAPEREAU to the rench notables, did the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND manage to squeeze in between SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, author of the "Jumping Frog." and the London barrister Frederick Clifford, compiler of a treatise on "Steamboat Powers of Railway Companies."

In each case the ascent has been as rapid as that of a rocket.

A National Divorce Law.

From time to time some theoretical reformer complains of the varied laws of marriage and divorce which obtain in the United States, and urges the adoption of a general divorce law. A noteworthy article on this subject by a well-known Boston law writer, Mr. EDWARD H. BENNETT, was recently published in the Forum, and Mr. BENNETT's views have since then been recehoed with approval by the Congregationalist, the leading Calvinistic organ of New England. Probably," says this religious newspaper, 'few persons now are ignorant of the fact that a scandalous looseness exists in divorce matters in respect to both legislation and practice;" and it goes on to advocate Mr. BENNETT's remedy, an amendment to the Federal Constitution, "providing for the same legal treatment of the subject throughout our whole country." It would seem as if these theorists imagine that in order to insure a strict observance of the marriage tie and a condition of general morality, it will be only necessary to have one general divorce law in force throughout the United States.

But there are several fatal objections to any such amendment of the Federal Constitution. In the first place, an amendment giving Congress the control of matters referring to the domestic relations is contrary to the spirit of this Government and contrary to the principles of liberty. Such an amendment would tend most strongly toward further centralization and against the rights of the individual States. It certainly would have found no favor with the fathers of our Constitution, as is shown by the debates which actually took place in the various State Conventions in 1788. It will be remembered that Congress in September, 1787, sent the Constitution, which had been already framed by a Convention over which GEORGE Washington presided, to the various Legislatures to be submitted to conventions of delegates in the several States: and the greatest men who then took part in these debates on the Federal Constitution showed an active jealousy lest too much power should be given to the central Government or to the Federal courts.

It is certain that no such amendment as this one now proposed-that is, no amendment giving Congress the power to make a general divorce law-would ever have found favor with any of the patriots of the last century. The tenth amendment to the Federal Constitution provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people," and, although the power of the Federal courts has been extended through several constitutional amendments to cover certain questions not anticipated by the framers of the Constitution of 1787, still it may be said that the division of power between the central Government and the various States remains substantially the same as was originally designed.

Mr. Bennerr's proposition is to change the eighth section of Article I. of the Federal Constitution, which enumerates the powers of Congress, by altering the fourth sub-division so that it will read, "The Congress shall have power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies and divorce, throughout the United States," the words and divorce being the new amendment sought. Were there no other objection to this proposed change, the fact that it would tend toward centralization and would actually deprive the several States of an essential rightthat is, the right to control the domestic relations of their own citizens-should be held a fatal objection.

But aside from this question, involving the organic structure of the Government, the change sought for is wrong in principle. Every political State or entity should control the marriage and divorce of its own citizens, and the force of the laws of marriage and divorce, except in the event of bigamy, should not be extended beyond the borders of the State. From time immemorial every separate State has had its own marriage laws, and the validity of a marriage has been held to depend upon the law of the State where the marriage took place or the law of the place of the contract. This is shown in the familiar illustration of the difference in the marriage laws of England and Scotland, and the fact that a marriage contract entered into in Scotland, when called in question in England, is not governed by the laws of that country, but by the laws of Scotland. In other words, a Scotch marriage, if good in

Scotland, will be held good in England.

A third and very practical objection to the proposed scheme is that the amendment to the Federal Constitution advocated would in all probability be of no avail as against the evil sought to be remedied. The complaint is that our divorce system is too lax; that divorces in some of the States are procured too easily, and for causes which in reality should not be recognized. The friends of the scheme would say that a divorce law like that which obtains in this State, recognizing only infidelity as a cause of divorce, is the model law, and that divorces should not be allowed, as they are in some of the old New England States, like Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and in many of the Western States, for abandonment or constructive non-support. This view may be all very well, but an amendment to the Federal Constitution must be approved by the Legislatures of threefourths of the States, and it would certainly be found that the Legislatures of three fourths of the States would favor, rather than a stringent law, an amendment to the Federal Constitution which should read "Congress shall have power to enact uniform laws on the subject of divorce throughout the United States, and abandonment or nonsupport shall be held a good cause for divorce throughout the United States.'

It is certain that no amendment to the Federal Constitution holding that divorce shall only be obtained throughout the United States for one cause-to wit, adultery-would ever be approved by three-quarters of our States. Moreover, suppose the amendment to the Federal Constitution were adopted in the form suggested by Mr. BENNETT--that is, in brief, that "Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws throughout the United States on the subject of divorce"when Congress came to enact such laws it would be found that the uniform law of divorce which would be favored by Congress and passed by that body, would be one in favor of a divorce law much more lax than that which is in force in the State of New York. So the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, instead of meeting the

only increase it.

man Catholic view is the only sound onethat there should be no divorce for any cause whatsoever. If, on the other hand, marriage be a contract, divorce should be regulated by each State, and not by the Federal legis-

The Astor Library.

According to the annual report of its trustees, the fund for the maintenance of the Astor Library is \$411,550, and last year 2,720 books were bought and 687 bound or repaired, at an expense of something less than \$12,000. The whole number of volumes in the

library at the close of 1886 was 225,179. The readers during the year numbered 66,894, of whom 57,439 used the ordinary reading rooms, and 9,455 the alcoves, to which students are admitted on cards issued after they have been sultably recommended. The whole number of books delivered was 165,017, and the departments of literature chiefly consulted by the ordinary readers

were these:	
Word Micos	Volum
English Literature	
United States History	
American Literature	10,4
French Literature	7,2
Fine Arts	6,0
British History	5,4
Medicine and Surgery	5,2
Classical Literature	5,8
Encyclopædias	4.6
Philology and Linguistics	4,5
Chemistry and Physics	4,3
Heraldry and Genealogy	4.2
French History	
Mechanics and Engineering	
German Literature	8,0
Ecclesiastical History	2.0
Music	
Jurisprudenco	
Theology	2,5
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Of the 9,455 persons admitted to the alcoves 4,651 consulted works relating to patents, and the other departments most consulted were: United States history, 968; theology, 510; fine arts, 500; English literature, 412; British history, 260; American literature, 243; general science, 208; French history, 177; Orientalia, 171; jurisprudence, medicine and surgery, and social science, each 106; archæology, 100.

The Astor Library is strictly a reference library, and it therefore meets a great need, but the library for which Mr. TILDEN left so magnificent a foundation was intended by him to be both a reference and a circulating library. If his design is not thwarted, the amount annually at the disposal of the trustees for the purchase of books will be at least ten times that expended by the Astor Library, which at the end of its thirty-eighth venr contained 225,179 volumes.

It will be seen, therefore, how rapidly a collection of books far exceeding that of the noble institution founded by John Jacob As-TOR may be made when the Tilden Trust is executed. Mr. TILDEN'S own library forms an admirable nucleus for such a public library, and the opportunities for obtaining rare and valuable books and manuscripts were never so great as they are now, provided that the money to purchase them is sufficient for liberal expenditure.

Dr. Cogswell, who bought the volumes which made the foundation of the ASTOR collection, could, it is true, obtain them for less than the prices at which they would now be purchasable, but the income of the millions left by Mr. TILDEN would enable his trustees to procure whatever was desirable and obtainable, without regard to cost.

Once started, the Tilden Trust would speedfly become one of the grandest libraries in the world, and the most splendid feature of

Mr. Garland's Three Chairs.

A description contrasting the luxury of Secretary Whitney's Washington residence with the plainness of Attorney-General GAR-LAND'S is finding its way into some of the minor Republican fournals. It is, we believe, original with the Hebetudinous Crank's news-

paper, the Cleveland Leader. Mr. WHITNEY's house is the resort of polshed and agreeable persons, and it is naturally and properly well furnished. In Mr. GARLAND's house the principal room has, it appears, little more than an old-fashioned rocker, an old table, and a couple of old chairs for furniture. Mr. GARLAND seems to suppose that a Pan-Electric statesman can get the reputation of a man of honor by living in Washington like a backwoodsman.

But why should Mr. GARLAND have more than three thairs? He doesn't go to see good society, and good society doesn't go to see him. Three chairs are enough for his guests; and what guests they are!

Every day Dishonor goes to the GARLAND cottage and rocks in the blg rocking chair, and Administration Scandal plumps down into the old cane seat, while Unfortunate Speculation stares and scowls at the Attorney-General from the worm-eaten horse hair, a decrepit piece of furniture which sags like a worn-out reputation.

Three chairs are enough for Mr. GARLAND, for before these three guests are seated, he has stuck his head up the chimney, in the hope that they will think he is out and so go away. He doesn't need a chair.

The following figures are believed to be approximately accurate, and most interesting and instructive they are:

French army, peace footing One of the great evils of a huge standing

army is the cost of its support-a constant drain upon the national resources. It does not seem that in this respect we have so very much the advantage of France or Gernany, loaded down as those nations are with

military burdens. The great difference is that, while all or pear. ly all of the French and German soldiers, supported at the national expense, are available in case of a national emergency, few or none of

Is this enormous burden a just debt? The question is best answered by another question. Is it not fair to assume that in 1877 twelve years after the end of the civil war. bout all the equitable claims for pension account of that war had been put in and al-

Yet since 1877 the number of pensioners on our rolls has almost doubled; and the annual cost of maintaining them has nearly trebled.

There seems to be no foundation for the report that Consul BEN FOLSOM of Sheffield wants to resign and come home. What he does want is an increase of salary, to the amount of \$500 a year, in order that he may provide a series of entertainments to suppor the dignity of his Consulate. We suppose that he means a stries of base ball games; and if that is a legitimate object of national expenditure, \$500 is none too much. A good professional pitcher frequently receives for a single season's work from eight to ten times as much money as Cousin BEN modestly asks for

The dynamite war vessel now to be built at he shippard of CRAMP & Son, in accordance with the act passed at the last session of Congress, will be the earliest special addition made to harbor defence. The new cruisers built and building are not intended for that purpose. The double-turreted monitors will be completed and armed long after this new craft. Any pow erful guns which Congress may conclude to have built could not be finished earevil complained of, would, in point of fact, lier than 1890. The construction of armored forts will also be a long process. But the dyn-If marriage be a sacrament, then the Ro- amite gunboat is to be completed in eight

months, and her trial trip with armament on board will no doubt be made next autumn. This part of the undertaking is most satisfactory, especially as she will undoubtedly be the fastest vessel in the navy at the time of her completion. Unfortunately, her guns will have only a range of between one and two miles,

although her huge projectiles will work de

struction wherever they explode. When a Senator or Representative in Congress is paired and cannot vote on a given

it is customary for him to announce the fact of his pair and to state on which side he would vote if he were free to vote. This practice was slightly varied by Brother

EDMUNDS when it came time to vote on the BECK bill and amendment prohibiting members of Congress from acting as the paid attor neys of railroad companies in cases involving interests which may be affected by legislation.
Mr. Edmunds was paired with Mr. Harris of
Tennessee; and he remarked with emphasis:

"I am paired with the Senator from Tennessee. If he were present. I should vote with immeasurable contemp both against the amendment and the bill itself."

Why with immeasurable contempt, Mr. ED-MUNDS? Do you consider it as an insult to the Senate to suggest any safeguards against in-terested action on the part of Senators in rail-

road matters?

Perhaps it is in the case of the Senator from Vermont. But who was it that once declared that when the interests of a certain corpora-tion were threatened in the Senate, a certain distinguished Senator from Maine, who is not a lawyer, was always found starting up, musket in hand, from behind JAY GOULD'S breast-

The House has passed, practically without discussion or objection, the following bill:

"That when any officer of the army or of the navy has been lawfully retired from active service, and such officer has a wife or a child or children under age, or both wife and child or children, and shall refuse or neglect to provide for the same, the Secretary of War, if such officer belong to the army, or the Secretary of War, Navy, if he belong to the navy, may apportion the pay and allowances of such officer between him and his wife and child or children, as he shall deem just and equitable, and pay over the same accordingly to him, her, or them."

This legislation is the result of actual cases which have seemed to make it necessary, and apparently aims at procuring substantial justice with the minimum amount of public scandal. Of course the power thus conferred by statute is entirely exceptional and based on the theory that retired officers as well as others are responsible to the Government in matters tending to bring discredit on the service.

It is objected that the policy of building fronclads and erecting steel forts will "largely increase the class of professional fighting men

maintained in idleness."

Not at all. The cruisers now building of steel are to take the place of wooden war vessels dropping to pieces. The few new armorclads will be substitutes for the old monitor fleet which has ceased to be of use. With all the shipbuilding authorized, or likely to be authorized, we shall probably have fewer vessels to be manned in 1890 than in 1870. Ves sels are not indestructible, and when they go to decay their successors must be built in the most improved way. Steel forts cost no more to garrison than

brick forts or earthworks. They simply substitute a real defence for a sham one. Half dozen modern guns in an existing fort would demand no larger force for a routine garrison in times of "idleness" than a greater quantity of useless field pieces. A guarantee, for example, against the danger of English gunboats entering Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, and Lake Superior, after having already gained Lake Erie, would be assured by furnishing Fort Wayne on the Detroit River, with a few good guns, mortars, and torpedoes. The garrison to-day is four companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, under Col. H. M. Black. That would be force enough, in peace, if the guns were what they ought to be. We might perhaps adopt a larger proportion of artillery to the other arms, were our lake defences com mended by the Fortifications Board, as sure to protect the millions of property there now endangered, would not necessarily add another officer or man to the army as it stands to-day.

The little pension jobs continue to be vetoed. The big pension jobs continue to be

The effect of making the annual Army Appropriation bill a routine supply measure, and then setting apart a few hours of the session for general military legislation, has just been illustrated in the House. The other day Gen. Bragg succeeded in having passed no fewer than forty-seven bills reported from the Milltary Committee. Some of them, too, were important, such as those for organizing the hospital corps, erecting a new Soldiers' Home on the Pacific slope, reorganizing the Adjutant-General's Department, conferring brevet rank for Indian service, rearranging the system of appointing assistant surgeons, and granting rights of way to railroads through several military reservations. Still, the most comprehensive of them, the transformed LOGAN bill to increase the efficiency of the army, was put aside. It is noticeable that one of the main objections to it was its provision for tattooing the letter D upon the backs of convicted deserters. This struck some Congressmen as rather barbarous, although its object is really not that of punishment, but of protecting the recruiting officers from reën-

listing an old deserter. And rather barbarous it is.

Mr. CLEVELAND signed the Oleomargarine bill, not because he really approved it, but because he loved it for the votes it would make or that he thought it would make. Apparently he signed the Inter-State Com-

merce bill for the same reason. He saw its lefects, but he thought its votes would outweigh them. He has signed two big pension bills without

a murmur. Had he in mind the Union soldies vote and the Mexican soldier vote? Now comes the Dependent Pension bill. And here the right and the votes are both one way.

Will he see this, or will he be the dupe of the delusion that the veterans of the war approve the mild folites of promiscuous pensioning? It pays every statesman in the end to try for the common sense and common honesty vote.

From the Atlanta Constitution

Despite the fact that the cold wave flag has been fluttering angrily in the air and that the prophets have prognosticated a cold change, yesterday was a perfect spring day. In the sun it was unpleasantly warm Under the genial influence of the May-like temperatur egetation is beginning to fructify and bulbs and flowe bushes are about ready to shoot. The fruit trees are showing signs of budding, and, should the warm weather continue only two or three days longer, they will be in

Boston Adopting City Fashions From the Boston Evening Record.

The Fire Commissioners have ordered that the striking of alarms on the bells of the Hancock schoolhouse, the Old South Church, the Quincy school, the Castle Street Church, and the old Franklin school shall be discontinued on and after March 1. This is the first real move in the direction of still alarms through out the city, and upon the success of this new move will probably depend the doing away of alarms throughou More Night Cars Needed on the Bridge.

midnight only one car is run at a time on the bridge. Last 'riday morning I crossed to Brooklyn shortly after 12 o'clock. When I got out of the ear I counted eightly passengers, while there are seats for forty. Two cars

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: After

are needed until half past 2, as there is always a scram ble for seats up to that time, and many have to stand. Buoosiya, Feb. 6. Getting Blind. Bobby (returned from an errand)-Ma. Miss Smith is gettin' blind, I think.

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

The Tremendous Cost of Travel in Central Africa-An 8100,000 Outfit.

The expedition which Mr. Stanley is about to lead into Africa is by far the largest and most expensive that ever set out on a peaceful mission in the Dark Continent. Travelling in savage countries is always very costly. It has been estimated that the average expense incur-red by exploring parties in Africa is over \$15 a mile. It cost the English and Algerian missionary societies over \$5,000 apiece for every missionary they landed on the sheres of Vic-toria Nyanza. Stanley's trip across the continent is said to have cost about \$60,000. Dr. Holub, who is now working his way from South Africa to the Great Lakes, took with him an outfit that cost \$25,000. The money expended by most important expeditions has varied from \$10,000 to \$40,000. An explorer's force of porters and other native assistants varies from expedition will include about 1,000 persons and his travelling outfit and trade goods have cost something over \$100,000. It must be re-membered that he is not only trying to adequately supply the needs of his large party, but that he is also carrying much clothing. ammunition, and other supplies to the several hundred persons who are numbered in the lit-

An exhibition was given in England the other day of the performance of a Maxim gun. It An exhibition was given in England the other day of the performance of a Maxim gun. It was a part of the military outfit of the Stanley expedition, and the explorer and many prominent men watched the performance of the weapon with much satisfaction as it poured forth a storm of about six hundred bullets a minute, Here is an expedition that is bound on a mission of humanity and wishes fill to no man. It unfortunately happens, however, that at no time since Burton and Speke penetrated to the Great Lakes in 1855 have times been so troublous in Central Africa as they are now. In Uganda and the region around it, where Stanley said cleven years ago he that travelled as securely as in Europe, the powerful despet M'wanga has within the past two years killed many thousands of people. It is said that in one campaign last year he killed 10,000 soldlers of his northern neighbor, the King of Unyore. He is the avowed enemy of the whites, one of whom he has murdered, two he has enslaved, and the others who were in his power he has expelled from his country.

If Stanley is not able by peaceable means to open the road to Wadelal, if he cannot buy the favor of the ruler of Uganda, he must defend the lives of his party and by force, if needs be, fulfill the mission he is sent to perform. It is right that he be supplied with the best appliances of military art. It is believed that the man who has not been excelled by any African explorer in the tact and forbearance he has displayed in his dealings with the natives may be trusted to use these appliances only if necessity compols their use. Among the Europeans who will accommany Mr. Stanley is one who is specially qualified to handle the Maxim gun.

One of Mr. Stanley's servants will be a hoy in his teens who are around at our of the content of the servants will be a hoy in his teens.

tle retinue of Emin Pasha.

one who is specially qualified to handle the Maxim gun.

One of Mr. Stanley's servants will be a boy in his teens, who was among a lot of little slaves that the explorer bought of the Arabs three years ago. The slaves were starving, and Stanley bought the boys for a few cotton handkerchiefs, and distributed them among the white stations along the Congo. These lads are all from the Aruwimi River region, and speak languages which none of the white men on the Congo have yet acquired. If Mr. Stanley takes the Congo route, as he desires to do, it is very possible that he will ascend the Aruwimi River to reach Emin Pasha. If, when he reaches the Congo, he decides to take this course, it is his intention to collect these boys, as he goes up the river, and make them useful to him as interpreters and peacemakers among their kindred of the Aruwimi tribes. It was his belief when he bought their freedom and distributed these boys along the river to be educated in the white man's arts, that by so doing he was securing so many strong and faithful native helpers for his Congo enterprise. It is probable that he little imagined that the next time he visited the spot where he freed them from the shackles of the Arab slave driver, these boys, who have all been doing well, would be able to render him services of almost incalculable value. one who is specially described with the aboy.

Maxim gun.

One of Mr. Stanley's servants will be a boy.

Both in her land and her sea forces France as a peace effective numerically superior to that of iermany. The difference is greatest in the navy, and there also it could not be made up, should a war occur at any time before 1800; yet, though it may seem a con at any time before 1800; yet, though it may seem a con-tradiction, in the navy this French numerical superiority is the least important. Germany has no colonies worth attacking, and her comparatively short coast line at home, where accessible at all, is well provided with de-fences, while France has a long coast line to guard. Above all, the tremendous vigor with which war on land would be wared between these powers would make it the decisive element; just as in 1870, when the French naval superiority was perhaps even more marked than to-day, it yet availed nothing. For this reason it is not impor-tant to compare the naval forces of the two countries.

The army peace establishment of France is the larger, but in population and potential arms bearing resources Germany has the advantage. France has the greater debt and heavier taxes to sustain, but from these taxes the Government receives the ampler appropriation the Government receives the ampier appropriations each year for military and naval purposes. The peace effective of the French army, according to last year's budget, is 523,285, comprising 31,140 officers and 402,143 enlisted men. Major Huberding of the German War Ministry, in reporting recently to the special committee of the Reichstag on the Army bill, estimated the French peace force of enlisted men at only 47,000, possibly subtraction. either the gendarmeric, numbering 25,825, or else the military schools and bureau troops, which, combined, amount to 21,000. The peace footing of the German empire comprises 18,143 officers and 427,274 men, mak ing an aggregate of 445,417. Thus in the peace effective the advantage is clearly on the side of the French. The news of yesterday, however, announces that 68,200 infantry and 4,800 riflemen, making a total of 73,000 me of the German reserves, have been summoned to drill during the present week, so that for the next formight the effective force with the colors will be about as great

on the German side, Turning to the war footing, the first addition of France would be what is called the territorial army, which com prises an aggregate of GHARN officers and men. Othe additions might carry the total effective under the first call up to 1,600,000 men, including all arms and staff services. The German mobilization for a war footing without the landsturm and special organizations, but in-cluding garrison and field reserves, would comprise 35,427 officers and 1,450,077 men, with about 27,000 more for the medical and collateral forces. Thus we see again how close the two mobilizations would come in nu merical strength. When the landsturm is called out on the one side and its French equiva-lent on the other, the Germans have an ultimate superiority of numbers, although the French nominally counterpoise the advantage of population by making a larger ratio of their people liable to a military service. Still, so far as numbers are concerned, the French would be much better off at the outset than in 1870. Were it possible for them, by a sudden dash, to invade Alsace and Lorraine, and neutralize the advan tage in population which their possession gives to the Germans, a new face might be put upon the struggle The German fortifications, military skill, and watchful ness, however, and the probability that if there is war this year it will be due to Germany's taking the initiative, render this contingency unlikely to occur.

The difference between the respective organizations of the two forces may be briefly indicated by saying that France is a little the stronger in infantry, about in proportion to the general strength of her peace organizaion. She is decidedly the stronger in artillery, and es pecially in the number of her field gans. Major Huberd ing declared to the Reichstag that the French batteries now contain 452 mounted pieces more than the Ger man, the latter having 1,401 to the 1,856 of France On the other hand, the Germans are very much stronger than the French in cavalry, having fully seventy more squadrons and about one third more total cavalry force. one of the highest cavalry authorities in France declares that the disparity in this respect at the outset would be much greater, since a large part of the French mounted force is absent in Africa, making the German avail-able force nearly double that of the French. In a week or ten days, however, the absent French cavalry could be recalled, and then the respective strength in this arm would be an aggregate of about 64,000 officers and men for the Germans against 48,000 for the French.

Honest John for President.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 6.-There is a wonderful unanimity now among prominent Ohio Republicans re garding the candidacy of John Sherman for President garding the candidacy of John Sherman for President. All are in favor of him, apparently. This fact will be better understood when it is known that Sherman's election to the Presidency would make a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from Ohio. Gov. Foraker, ex Gov. Forster, ex Speaker Keifer, Buehnell, Beatty, Noves, Butterfield, Townsend, McKinley, and others think they could fill sherman's seat in the Senate. Gov. Foraker's published statement that he will not again be a condit date for tovernor resives the story that Foraker's to simily and for Governor this year and is elected, it will give him a string beom for Fresident next year. Out want to see plante nominated.

The Hon. W. D. English Bunqueted. San Francisco, Feb. 6.-The Democracy of

SAN FIGNITION. FOO. 6.—Inc Democracy of california gave a grand banquet at the Lick House last evening to the Hon. W. D. English. Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, all the prominent members of the party in the State being present. At the conclusion of the banquet a magnificent set of dia-monds was presented to Mr. English as a fokun of the ap-preciation of the Democracy of the State of his efforts in behalf of the party, and especially for the successful results accomplished by him in the last State campaign Mother-Why, Bobby ! Bobby-Because when I went into the hall she said. Bobby, where's your hat !" and there it was on my head all the time.

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news or mirror of contemporary history as The Warsely bes. \$1 a year. THE LATEST ALASKA JOR.

No Need for an Organized Territorial Government-Gov. Swineford's Ambition. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- Gov. Swineford of Alaska is in Washington on his third visit since his appointment, eighteen months ago.
As his visits to the capital and to his former home in Michigan extend over several months it is evident that he prefers the more genial climate and the higher civilization of the East to the much lauded charms of his official residence at Sitka, which are in truth apt to pall upon one after a few months' trial, especially if he has no exacting business on hand to oc-

there, and spent the remainder of the year of his term in San Francisco and Washington. Gov. Swineford's special business in Wash-ington at this time is to lobby a bill through Congress giving Alaska a full fledged Territorial Government, including a local Legislature and a Delegate to represent it in Congress. This is not the first attempt made by interested parties to capture the pleasant and lucrative office of Territorial Delegate from Alaska. In August, 1881, Mr. M. D. Ball, ex-Collector of Customs at Sitka, was nominated for the office of Delegate by a few citizens of Sitka and the mining camps.

cupy his time. Gov. Swineford Is, however, an

improvement on his predecessor, Gov. Kincald,

who was appointed by President Arthur.

Kincaid went up to Sitka passed two days

Sitka, was nominated for the office of Delegate by a few citizens of Sitka and the mining camps. To make the election as imposing as possible polls were opened wherever a voter could be found, and by active canvassing 247 votes were recorded, Mr. Ball arrived in Washington and presented himself at the Capitol to claim his seat as Territorial Delegate from Alnska, which, of course, was refused to him, as there was no law authorizing his election.

There may possibly be 600 voters in Alaska at this writing. Half of them are nomads, wandering miners, moving from place to place in the Territory and in the adjoining Canadian province of British Columbia. The bill passed three years ago gave the Territory all it needs in the shape of a Government; in fact, it gave a little more than was needed when it provided a Governor, for a Government; in fact, it gave a little more than was needed when it provided a Governor, for a Government; in fact, it gave he is not missed. They now have a court will a district Judge, a Clerk who is also Territorial Treasurer, a Marshai, three or four deputy marshals, and as many local magistrates. These are all stationed in southeastern Alaska, at points accessible by the monthly mail steamer. West and north of Cross Sound, a few miles north of Sitka, the islands and mainland of the Territory can be more easily reached from San Francisco than from Sitka, the seat of government.

The Alcuts on the island are a peaceable, law-abiding race, and the Indians on the main and are a law unto themselves. The only white man's law that they respect is the law which is delivered from the guns of a ship of war or a revenue cutter.

Southeastern Alaska is afflicted with the presence of a score or so of political bummers, dealers in contraband whiskey and the like, and who, if they were in New York, would be political strikers. They are the characters who want a Legislature, that they may become legislators and pobbers, and a nuisance to the respectable residents.

All that Alaska needs in the way of Cong

hem utilized.
While it would be agreeable to Goy. Swine-While it would be agreeable to Gov. Swine-tord to exchange his residence at Sitka with \$3,000 a year for a residence at Washington, as Delegate from Alaska, with a salary of \$5,000 a year and as much more for annual mileage, no one who is acquainted with the condition and needs of the Territory can honestly wish him success in his endeavor to procure legisla-tion authorizing the election of a Delegate and a local Legislature and doubling the cost of the existing Government of the Territory.

WAR ON INGALLS.

Miss Susan B. Anthony and an Army of Kan sas Women After his Scalp. From the Kansas City Times.

TOPEKA, Jan. 31.—It is believed here that Miss Susan B. Anthony voiced the sentiments of her fighting brother when she said "Ingalls must go," Everybody understands that the granting of municipal suffrage to women is only the entering wedge to the full enfranchisement of women by constitutional amendment. The women have captured the old stagers.

The new element in politics is fairly introduced in Kansas. It will be used to down Ingalls. The racket about the "new West" will be used to get rid of Plumb. The most vigorous and assiduously cultivated crop in the "new West" at present is that of statesmen. Political postholes are being planted all over that country and the wires are being stretched to embrace the whole pent-up Utica. If Anthony cannot get there himself as Governor on the new issues of woman's suffrage and the old chestnut, but more vigorously and radically worked, prohibition, he will support Farmer Smith. Speaker of the House, who is strong for prohibition and radical female suffrage. The old fellows are in the deal. In 1868 there was but one daily paper in the State that supported the proposed constitutional amendment to enfranchise women, the Laurence Journal. Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and the Rev. Antoinette Brown made their great campaign of the State.

Senator Miller in his paper, Gov. Eskridge, the Hen. Jacob Stotler, all the old boys nearly, fought the amendment, and woman suffrage and colored suffrage were both snowed under by an overwhelming vote. The general Government forced colored suffrage upon the State, and Kansas submitted, but still retains

and colored sulfrage were both showed under by an overwhelming vote. The general Government forced colored sulfrage upon the State, and Kansas submitted, but still retains the word "white" in her Constitution, while every State in the South has expunged it. Time has given gray hairs to Miller and Stotler and the rest of the old duffers, and with the silver of age have come mellowing and softening influences. They all now support woman suffrage. Senator Miller has introduced a proposed amendment to that effect. Wos be to the Senator or Representative who refuses to vote for submitting to the people the question of allowing women to vote, for Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned, Nor hell a fary like a woman scened.

And so the combinations are being made up.

And so the combinations are being made up. The situation bodes no good to the Kansas Senators. The political skies are threatening, and the very elements are cyclonic and perturbed. The blood on the moon thickens. No political astrologist can read in the lore of the skies anything but doubt, disturbance, and change.

An Old Man's Estate Wrecked by his Son SCHANTON, Pa., Feb. 6.-John McAndrew, Sr., of this city, was for many years a contractor for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Com-pany. One of his largest contracts was the tunnel at Rergen Point, on which he made at least \$100,080 clear profit. He was said to be worth \$25,000 when, a few years ago, the management of his affairs was piaced in the hands of his oldest son, John McAndrew, Jr. For a time the old man's weath was supposed to have increased under the sen's supervision. After a while the young man began to lead a tast life in New York, man aging for a year or two to keep his mode of hiving from the knowledge of his father. He represented himself as being the owner of the large property, and it was not until after he had almost completely wreched the estate that his father learned of his conduct. During his residence in New York, where he died in 1880, the son raised money by giving mortrages on his father's real state in this city and on lorgen Hill, and since then old Mr. McAndrew's lawyors have been trying to unraved the tangled condition in which the son left the property. It is alleged these and transfers, and the focker has most begun legal proceedings to get the property back, with the prospect before him that the hidgation will last as long as he lives. Bergen Point, on which he made at least \$100,000 clear

San Francisco, Feb. 6 .- At noon yesterday the snow storm which began on Friday night turned to rain. It continued to rain up to 6 o chock last night when the storm diminished to a light druzzle, and stopped completely at 10 o clock with a clearing sky keeports from the interior are to the effect that light rains fell yesterday in the sau Joaquin Valley as for south as San Diego. The grain prospects are considerably improved, but the crops are not yet assured.

> That's What's the Matter. Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For 'tis their nature to

Whatever else they do.

Its angry passions rise. Because we are not ready yet For foce of any size. 'Tis likely we may never be Although our words are rash, Because we do not wish. you see,

Our Government should never let

To spend the needful cash. The cash we've got, right on the spot, And more there is behind;
But those who ought to use the same
Are sadiy deaf and blind.

For this and that, no matter what, They spend our money free But dribble tardy dollars for The seacoast and the sea-

In vain a toothless lion roars, Or barks a harmless pup; A nation with defenceless shores Had better-shut-right-up. So harsh rebuffs, with kicks and cuffs,

Must be our daily share. Because our very tender spots Won't let us do or dare. So Canaday must have her way. And right must yield to gall, Because the words we want to say

Can't be backed up at all.

SECRETARY MANNING'S HEALTH.

The Motive that Impelled him to Resign the Treasury Portfollo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-Mr. Manton Marble, who has been a guest of Secretary Manning for several days, returned to New York last evening. In conversation just before his departure he said, with reference to certain pub-lished reports about Mr. Manning's condition: "I perceive absolutely no impairment of his mental faculties; and as to his physical condition, while, of course, he cannot now work as many hours a day as he did last year, yet, to my personal knowledge, his progress toward sound health has been continuous and uninterrupted since last summer, and has been more rapid since his roturn to the Treasury Department last October, although his office is by far the most exacting and laborious in the Federal Government. The stories that he is unable to sign his own name are entirely unfounded. He signs his name to warrants, checks, appointment papers, and lotters scores of times daily, and as a matter of fact his daily work now would overwhelm many younger men. Of course he puts more work upon others—mere-gas poisoned his bloed. A few years ago Mr. Barlow of New York had a like misfortune. He is now well, and daily administers the business of one of the largest offices in the country. Pasteur, who limps a little, has made all his great discoveries, which have saved many hundred million frames to the vine growers and stock raisers of France, to say nothing of his hydrophobia hospital since undergoing a similar attack. Mr. Manning, I suppose, could not have successeded to Gov. Tilden's place in the leadership of the Democratic party of his State without taking its encumbrance also—a weekly report for about twelve years, arising from the hopes of his encumes and the fears of his friends, that he was on the point of giving up the ghost. He consented last year, during his illness, when the President requested it to deter his resignation. Ever since that time he has felt that it would be his duty to renew his resignation as soon as it should be made evident to his fellow citizens that he had faithfully borne his full share of public service. One of the last letters written by Gov. Tilden, which I received in Europe later than the news of his death, informed me that he should advise Mr. Manning, who was then visiting Greystone, to resign as soon as he had finished his statement of the Federal fingness and a plan necessary for currency and first duty would then be t tion, while, of course, he cannot now work as many hours a day as he did last year, yet, to

PERPLEXED REPUBLICANS.

The Bosses in Pennsylvania Bothered About Platform Piedges.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.-The troubles of the Republicans of this State are multiplying. The platform pledges on the subject of prohibition and anti-discrimination are alike bothersome The refusal of the Democratic Senators to vote on the prohibition amendment has greatly per-

The refusal of the Democratic Senators to vote on the prohibition amendment has greatly perplexed the Republican leaders. Senator Rutan's compensatory clause—that is, an additional amendment providing for compensation to liquor men for losses sustained by the wiping out of their business—will be voted on on Tuesday, and the Senator is anxious to have the Democrats vote for or against it. The purpose is to send the two propositions to the people at once, and it is expected that one will dofeat the other, thus giving the party the appearance of keeping their pledges, when, in fact, they are not kept. The Democrats will not ald them in the little enterprise, and an unexpected result may follow.

A precisely similar scheme is on foot in regard to the subject of railroad discrimination. The Hopublican caucus some days ago appointed a committee to prepare a bill on the subject. Two bills have already been introduced, but neither of them bears the stamp of having been endorsed by the bosses. The caucus bill has been completed, and it is a very sweeping measure. It not only prohibits rebates and provides civil and criminal penalties for violation of its provisions. It prohibits the issue of free passes absolutely. The latter clause is attached for the same reason that the compensatory constitutional amendment—that is, in order to defent it. It is altogother likely that the Democrats will leave the matter entirely in the hands of their political opponents in both cases, in which event there will be a great deal of trouble in the future. TOPEKA. Jan. 31 .- It is believed here that

LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- "What is Foraker's little game" inquired a cynical New Yorker of an Obio Congressman, referring to the Ohio Governor's early decilnation of a renomination. "Does he want to be

the tail of the Blaine ticket next year?"
"Oh, that letter doesn't mean anything," was the reply, "except that Foraker wants to be asked to run for Governor again. He would be a terribly disappointed man if we didn't renominate him. He would like to be a candidate for Vice-President, of course, but he's got to stand by John Sherman for President, and he knows it. There will be no Garfield game played on Sherman again. Sherman will get very nearly a solid delegation from Ohio in 1888. Foraker will run for Governor again and then drop out. He isn't looked upon any more as one of the coming men in our State."

" I see the New York newspapers frequently pitch into Fred Gibbs, or 'the wicked Gibbs' as THE SUN calls him," said Capt. Patrick J. Rogers of the Board of Pension Appeals yesterday; "but there is one thing they can't impeach, and that's his soldier record. There wasn't a better one in the Army of the Potomac. Did you ever up-curled moustache ! Well, that s the mark of a bullet that was shot right through his face in that terrible fight at Cold Harbor. Gibbs was Sergeant-Major in the Ono Hundred and Forty eighth New York Infantry, and one of his chums was my friend, Horace Rumsey of Seneca Falls, who was First Ser-geant of Company A in the same regiment. cibbs's wound was an ugly one. The ball tore through his cheeks and mouth and knocked out his teeth and rendered him speechless. A little further along the line lay his friend Rumsey, unable to move, with a bullet wound in the thigh. In getting off the field Gibbs found his old friend, and in sign language made known his loss of speech. 'Can you walk' inquired Rumsey, Gibbs nodded his head. 'Well,' said Rumsey, 'I can talk, but I can't walk a step. Let me climb on your back and you walk and I'll talk. The two of us will just make a man. 'Gibbs knell down and let his friend climb on his shoulders and the pair made their way safely to the rear. The rear guard stopped them and asked searching questions, which Rumsey answered vigorous-ly, while Gibbs stood mute. They were passed."

The Washington Sunday Herata hints at some interest-

ing disclosures to come, It says: "The Hon. Joe Brown, Senator from Georgia, has got in his work upon the Ad-ministration with his accustomed neatness and despatch. The amiable gentleman named is a good hater. He believes he has been despitefully used by the President and Secretary of State, and he has been awaiting a favorable opportunity to get even. He thinks he has found it. Last week Senator Brown introduced a reso intion calling upon the President and Secretary of State to furnish the Senate with all the correspondence between the Government and the Hon. Henry R. Jackson, late United States Minister to Mexico, and also with any facts not in the correspondence relating to the resigna-tion of that official. If my information be correct, this resolution will unearth and give to the public some of the most vigorous and pungent official correspondence that ever ensued between a foreign Minister and his chief. Gen. Jackson, the Minister in question, is an ex-perienced diplomat. He was Minister to Austria early n Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and was relieved, I believe, by the Hon. J. Glancy Jones of Pennsylvania. Gen. Jackson is very bitter in his sentiments and expres-sions relative to his treatment by the Administration, or rather the State Department. He wrote a personal letter to the President direct while in Mexico, which Gov. Brown is especially desirous to have given to the country. Gen. Jackson, among other things, declares that when the officers of an American ship, which had been driven into the harbor of Tampico by storms, were as rested and imprisoned by the Mexican authorities upon the charge of smuggling, and their vessel and cargo seized, condemned, and sold, he represented the matter fully to the State Department, urging that some thing be done toward the protection of American in Mexico, and that his earnest, respectful request was treated with contemptuous silence. The failure of our fovernment'to protect its people emboldened the Mexi-cans and the life or property of an American is abso-lutely unprotected in that country. This and other causes of grievance Minister Jackson set forth with characteristic frankness and plainness of speech in a letter to the President, which will probably come to light with the rest of the papers asked for under this resolution. Mr. Brown says he thinks they will be mighty interesting reading."

There seems to be no doubt now that the Signal Sec. vice, or at least the Weather Bureau of the War Depart ment, will be transferred to the civil branch of the Gov ernment. Beyond a few staff officers of the army, who are always opposed to new departures, every one con-nected with the service seems auxious for the transfer. The emission men are unanimous on this point. Most of these soldiers are college bred, and have been induced to emiss in the army for instruction in meteorology as a false pretence that a start in life would be given them which would be invaluable to them. Congressional action on this subject may be delayed for some little time because of the difficulty experienced in inducing the House to take any steps that might involve the expenditure of an extra dollar. If the Weathe Bureau is transferred to the civil service of the flovers-ment the employees will doubtless receive the pay usually given to civilians, but will not be supplied with rations as they now are. This will doubtless double the there wil be considerable delay in making the change